



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

of which the original is composed are now presented in attractive English equivalent. The author has had non-technical audiences in mind rather more than is usually the case with German scholars. The style is accordingly rather synoptic than controversial. The sub-titles are as follows: I, "Primitive Economic Conditions;" II, "The Economic Life of Primitive Peoples;" III, "The Rise of National Economy;" IV, "A Historical Survey of Industrial Systems;" V, "The Decline of the Handicrafts;" VI, "The Genesis of Journalism;" VII, "Union of Labor, and Labor in Common;" VIII, "Division of Labor;" IX, "Organization of Work and the Formation of Social Classes;" X, "Internal Migration of Population, and the Growth of Towns Considered Historically."

A. W. S.

---

*An Introduction to the Industrial and Social History of England.* By EDWARD P. CHEYNEY, Professor of European History in the University of Pennsylvania. The Macmillan Co. Pp. x + 317.

THIS is a text-book intended for high schools and colleges. It is an important addition to our resources for economic instruction. Numerous illustrations serve both to hold attention and to elucidate the text. The bibliography of generally accessible secondary authorities is ample. No teacher of English economic history can afford to do his work without the assistance of this book, for parallel readings at least. The titles of chapters indicate the general divisions under which the material is treated, viz.: I, "Growth of the Nation to the Middle of the Fourteenth Century;" II, "Rural Life and Organization;" III, "Town Life and Organization;" IV, "Mediæval Trade and Commerce;" V, "The Black Death and the Peasants' Rebellion;" VI, "The Breaking up of the Mediæval System;" VII, "The Expansion of England;" VIII, "The Period of the Industrial Revolution;" IX, "The Extension of Government Control;" X, "The Extension of Voluntary Association, Trades Unions, Trusts and Coöperation."

A. W. S.

---

*The French Revolution.* A Sketch. By SHAILER MATHEWS. The Chautauqua Press. Pp. vii + 297.

RETURNING from the period of history to which he has been devoting recent years, Professor Mathews has given his earlier studies of the French Revolution a form which deserves hearty welcome. He has a true appreciation of the value of facts; so true, indeed, that the

spirit of his work is in brilliant contrast with that of conventional historical writing. Professor Mathews tries to make facts tell of things visible only in and through the facts, to be sure, but the real things of which the facts are only symptoms. The social conditions before the revolution, the forces making the upheaval, the factors in reaction throughout the readjustment, are made evident to the reader. Yet the story is told in terms of the concrete and the individual. The work is genuinely philosophical, but the style is popular, and it puts large generalizations within the reach of people not trained in abstract thinking. While the book is addressed to this class, it is not beneath the attention of scholars. As a syllabus and working bibliography of the period from the accession of Louis XVI. to the fall of Robespierre it is a distinct improvement upon previous epitomes. A. W. S.

---

*Annales de l'Institut international de Sociologie.* Publiées sous la direction de RENÉ WORMS, Secrétaire-Général. Tome VII: Travaux du quatrième Congrès tenu à Paris en Septembre 1900. Paris: V. Giard et E. Brière, 1901.

THE latest issue of this annual symposium contains papers by Maxime Kovalevsky, on "The Clan;" Raoul de la Grasserie, on "The Artificial Family;" Lester F. Ward, on "Social Mechanics;" E. de Roberty, on "The Prejudices of Contemporary Sociology;" Albert Joffé, on "Industrial Organizations and the Peaceful Settlement of Difficulties," with summaries of discussion upon the same. The publications of the "Institut" have done not a little to make the names of these writers better known among students of sociology, and a constituency is assured for them in advance.

A. W. S.

---

*Social Control.* A Survey of the Foundations of Order. By EDWARD A. ROSS, PH.D., Professor of Sociology in the University of Nebraska. ("The Citizens' Library.") New York: The Macmillan Co. Pp. xii + 463.

WE had hoped to publish in this number an adequate notice of this volume, but it is unavoidably delayed. Meanwhile it is within bounds to say that for some time to come this will be one of the books with which everyone who hopes to keep pace with constructive work in sociology must be familiar.

A. W. S.